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Honduras, July 1 ; Colon, Colombia, June 23 ; Bocas del Toro, Colombia, June 28 ; and Belize, British Colombia, July, 3.

CUBA.

Yellow fever and smallpox in Cuban seaports.

Under date of July 11 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the two weeks ended July 20 there were 22 cases of yellow fever and 9 deaths therefrom in that city.

The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports 12 deaths from yellow fever and 56 deaths from smallpox in Cienfuegos during the week ended July 19.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that there were 24 deaths in that city from yellow fever during the week ended July 23.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended July 15 there was 1 fatal case of smallpox in Matanzas and over 100 cases of yellow fever, with 46 deaths from that disease.

He states that yellow fever is confined to the Spanish troops. No cases in the harbor ; hospitals overcrowded.

July 13, the United consul at Sagua la Grande reports 124 cases and 15 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended July 18.

Mortality report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 18, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 18 has by no means improved, the total number of deaths reaching 118. Of these, there were 25 from yellow fever, 40 from smallpox, 5 from remittent fever, 12 from tuberculosis, 1 from diphtheria, 5 from enteritis, 7 from dysentery, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Yellow fever is becoming very frequent among the soldiers, and there are now over 100 cases under treatment at the military hospital. The disease has taken a most malignant type, and death is the invariable result in all the cases. Smallpox is also increasing, and the high temperature experienced within the last few weeks seems favorable to the development of the disease.

Malaria also abounds to a more or less extent, the remittent type of the fever predominating. Diarrhea is very common, especially in children, under the form of cholera infantum and entero-colitis.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Reports of the prevalence of infectious diseases in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *June 24, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since June 17, the date of my last report, cholera has occurred in Japan, as given below, all cases

returned being undoubted and in nearly every case bacteriologically examined : Kioto Fu, 1 case, 1 death ; Hiogo Ken, 2 cases, no deaths ; Kagawa Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama), 1 case, 1 death ; Miyagi Ken, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; Shidzuoka Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Yamaguchi Ken, 1 case, 1 death ; Yehime Ken, 1 case, no deaths.

The sanitary officers are straining every resource to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic, and, so far, their efforts have been remarkably successful.

Relapsing fever continues to spread, the kens of Ishikawa, Yamaguchi, and Yehime having been invaded since my last report, the last very extensively. Spirillum fever is now epidemic in fifteen kens or provinces, and in the three great cities or fu.

The enormous destruction of life in the districts on the northeast coast, caused by the tidal (earthquake) wave on June 15, to which not less in all probability than 30,000 people fell victims, with the accompanying annihilation of crops and supplies, is but too likely to give rise to, or at least to favor, the development of epidemic disease. The country is so nearly depopulated and labor so difficult to obtain within a reasonable distance that thousands of corpses are still unburied, while the survivors of the calamity are almost starving, despite the efforts of government and private benevolence for the relief and sanitation of the districts affected.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the occurrence of infectious disease in Japan since the date of my last return, June 24th : Cholera, Kioto Fu, 1 case, no deaths ; Tokyo Fu, 19 cases, 4 deaths ; Fukuoka Ken, 14 cases, no reported deaths ; Ishikawa Ken, 2 cases, no deaths ; Kanagawa Ken, 4 cases, 3 deaths (2 in Yokohama) ; Okayama Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Saitama Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Shidzuoka Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Yamanashi Ken, 3 cases, no deaths.

There is an unusual amount and wide distribution of smallpox, especially for the present season of the year. Cases are reported as follows : Tokyo Fu, 19 cases, no deaths ; Awomori Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Chiba Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Hiogo Ken, 41 cases, 18 deaths (includes Kobe) ; Hiroshima Ken, 8 cases, 5 deaths ; Kanagawa Ken, 2 cases, 1 death ; Okayama Ken, 1 case, no deaths ; Saitama Ken, 2 cases, 1 death ; Yehime Ken, 4 cases, no deaths.

I have no returns of relapsing fever since those already forwarded. It is, however, steadily increasing, and affecting a larger territory. Epidemic dysentery has recently appeared, chiefly in the southern provinces, but of this, also, I have no returns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

MEXICO.

One case of yellow fever in Acapulco.

Under date of July 19 the United States consul at Acapulco reports that during the week ended July 18 there was 1 case of yellow fever in that city. He writes as follows :